A Wilmington Concern That Has \$7,000,. 000 of Transactions in a Year-A Half Million Distributed in Our City-A Great Business Established by Two Wilmington Boys

Along the line of talking up one's city instead of listening to the lugubrious ullutations of the pessimists, who are always with us, as discussed by live men at the meeting of the chamber of commerce last Thursday, The Messenger wants to endorse the proposition that such talking will benefit any city. This is especially so when we have something really worth talking about. We know of a certain enterprising and prosperous city that has won a great reputations and scored a big success because its citizens always talk it up. A Wilmington man, who had been greatly impressed by the talk about the city, but who had not heard much blowing about Wilmington, held up the aforementioned city as an example for Wilmington and said more business was done there than here. He was surprised when a Messenger representative smiled and wanted to guarantee him that two concerns in Wilmington did as much business in the course of a year's transactions as the whole of the business in the city we have in view. He said he had no idea of such a thing.

One of the concerns we mentioned in

this connection was the cotton exporting firm of Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, owners of the Champion Compress, which is absolutely by long odds, the finest and best equipped compress to be found in the south. Many of our readers, who know this firm does a tremendous business, will even be surprised to learn that the volume of their business aggregates \$7,000,000 in a year. Last season they bought, compressed and exported 200,000 bales of cotton, and this reminds us to state that they are the largest single cotton exporters in this country. They have 174 agents in North and South Carolina, over 100 agents in Europe, and besides a staff of 15 accountants in their Wilmington office, employ 450 laborers at the compress. They have two offices in Europe-one in Liverpool and one in Ghent. They distribute their large business throughout the whole worldfrom the Mediterranean sea to the gulf of Finland-and in many foreign lands they are known as well as they are at home. They charter their own steamers and bring them to this port and load from twenty to twenty-five large steamers a year, many of these vessels carrying away from 10,000 to 12,000 bales of cotton at a time. These steamers are all chartered for the firm's own business solely.

'All the money made by this firm contributes to the prosperity of Wilmington. It is invested here only, and besides the investments of the firm we must take into account that they distribute \$400,000 in freights, handling, compressing, etc. It costs them to handle 200,000 bales of cotton the past season not less than an average of \$2 per bale. In the busy season they pay out per day in salaries and wages \$1,000 which adds to the circulation and has a perceptible influence in the business of Wilmington.

Talk about Wilmington's not being a good field for enterprise and endeavor! It must be remembered right here that the members of this firm are Wilmington boys, reared right in our midst. We may as well state also, by way of demonstrating what enterprise and pluck will do, that their inmmense business was built up since the war from nothing. The house was established in 1865 on a basis of six bales of cotton!

As we have said, Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, in the Champion Compress have the finest compress in the south. It is a handsome brick, fire proof building covering a whole square. Its front entrances are on Nutt street, and its rear opens on the harbor, with wharf, pier, dock, and water facilities hardly unequalled. The Atlantic Coast Line tracks run alongside of the compress on the north side of the building, and the tracks of the Wilmington, New Bern and Norfolk railway run along the front, affording connections and facilities for cars coming here on five railroads that connect Wilmington with all parts of the United States. Cotton is unloaded right from the cars into the jaws of the compress, and is trucked right from the compress into steamers loading for the greatest marts of the world. In addition to the splendid wharf facilities, they have had heretofore, Messrs. Sprunt & Son have just extended their piers 300 feet further out over the water and we venture the assertion that there are no finer wharves in America. The improvement on the water front has been such that five of the largest steamers, carrying 50,000 bales, can find easy berth and be loaded at the same time. In addition to extending the piers, the docks have been dredged and at medium tide there is a depth of twenty feet of water, with twenty-four feet or more at high tide.

The compress building and the machinery have also been greatly improved for the coming season. The two big compresses have been overhauled and refurnished with thirty-five tons of the most improved patterns of steel and iron parts. The wharf and outside of the building have been repainted, and all the compartments have been painted and kalsomined, giving the establishment an extremely neat appearance. Workmen are now engaged in rebuilding seventy-two feet of the wall at the northeast corner of the building where it was cracked on account of insecure foundation or by the earthquake of 1886. About thirty feet of

the Nutt street front wall will also be rebuilt, making the building perfect. The new wall being built at the northeast corner, is being put down to last forever. A secure foundation has been made with piling that will be covered with water, thus preserving them from rotting. In excavating for the wall and driving the piling, a bold spring of water was discovered and yesterday while the workmen were laying brick, the water was standing three or four feet deep at the foot of the wall, which is laid in cement. By the way, this spring is what the Wilmingtonians of half a century and beyond knew as Paradise spring, and with its limpid waters gushing out in a dell made lovely with graceful, low bending willows, stately junipers, and other foliage, it was the trysting place for the lovers of the years that have gone.

Among the equipments of the compress is a complete system of automatic sprinklers that were installed at a cost of \$10,000. The compress is also equipped with a new coal shute that contains a supply of coal for twelve months ahead, in case of a strike in the coal regions, such as is now on. that might interfere very seriously with business. The shute delivers coal right at the doors of the furnace, and, in fact everything about the compress is constructed with a view to laborsaving. The firm also has a coaling station on the west side of the harbor and they coal all their vessels, which has heretofore been done at Norfolk or Newport News.

Mr. T. E. Sprunt is the efficient superintendent and general manager of the compress and has his office in the building. Mr. W. W. Banks is foreman, Mr. J. C. Stewart is chief engineer and Mr. J. G. Beach first assistant engineer. All the improvements to the property have been admirably done under the direction of the engineer.

The business offices of the firm are in the handsome pressed brick building on Front and Walnut streets, a block away from the compress. Two stories of the building are used for the offices, and travelled people pronounce them the finest offices to be seen south of Mason and Dixon's line. On either side of a plate glass, vestibuled entrance, are the two main offices, one the private office of the firm; and the other the office of Mr. James Sprunt, senior member of the firm, who is the British vice consul at this port. There is next to the private office, a separate one for the private stenographer, and all the accountants are systematically provided for in the various departments. The office is equipped with a commodious vault 18x14 feet in size, and in the second story of the building there is probably the best arranged sample room in this country.

There are many other interesting things that might be said of this great Wilmington house, but we have said enough to show what can be down in Wilmington, and what Wilmington men can do when they try.

Our city can take a few lessons from the example in manufacturing, and we hope to see an early development along this line. Wilmington already has some very important manufacturing establishments, that we have heretofore spoken of, but The Messenger wants to see a great effort made this fall to enlarge our industries along all lines.

A Run on the Ice Houses There has been general complaint for a day or so that there was a scarcity of ice in Wilmington. Yesterday there was a general belief that an "ice famine" was impending, and it occosioned no little alarm. This was added to by a report that Messrs. W. E. Worth & Co.'s ice factory, the only one in the city, had a break-down,

It is a fact that ice became scarce and that many of our citizens could not get their orders filled. Many complained, on a rumor, that the scarcity was brought about by the shipping of large quantities of ice out of the city, and when the rumors became general the ice factory was overwhelmed with anxious people, all trying to get a supply of ice for Sunday.

A Messenger reporter called on Mr. Worth at the factory last night, and he stated that there was no ice famine, and had it not been for the alarming rumor that the factory had shut down there would have been no difficulty in supplying all demands. The rumor caused the people to rush in messages and messengers, doubling their orders for ice, and he found it impossible to promptly fill many orders. He stated, however, that the factory was kept up to its full capacity, and that by last

night he was satisfying the demand. He says he shipped no ice from the city, except to Wrightsville Beach and Carolina Beach, which he considers as a part of his city trade. He informs us from Mrs. Humphrey; Mrs. R. R. that the increased consumption of ice Bridgers, eight packages, through Mrs. during the hot weather, also tended to make it difficult to keep up with the orders, especially after he had "a run" on him. He says that June 19th his sales of ice were 31 tons; June 20th, 23 tons; June 21st, 10 tons; June 25th, 26 through Mrs. Oscar Philyaw; beef tons; from the 26th to 29th, 21 tons; For July 1st, 2nd and 3rd the sales were 34 to 36 tons per day. The capacity of the factory is 36 tons per day, and it will thus be seen that he is pushed up to the full notch.

We make no attack on or apology for Mr. Worth, but we give his statement in view of the complaints heard all over the city yesterday.

A New Counterfeit. Washington, July 3.-Chief Hazen, of the secret service has received from Chicago another counterfeit of the new issue of silver certificates. It is of the \$2 denomination with letter B. It is regarded as dangerous, being a photographic reproAgain to the Front-The tifficers Elected by the Harriss Board Enter Suit for Their

Iredell Meares, Esq., attorney for the plaintiff has entered the following suits in the superior court: W. H. Northrop, Jr., vs. Fred B. Rice, city clerk and treasurer, R. B. Clowe vs. John R. Melton, chief of police, and Harry Hill vs. L. H. Bryant, superintendent of streets. It is well known that the defendants were elected to their respective positions by the from us. Its present distance is about Wright or republican board of aldermen, in April, and that subsequently, when Judge McIver decided that the Harriss or democratic board of aldermen were the legal board of aldermen, that board elected the plaintiffs. The suits are brought to recover the positions for the plaintiffs.

Deputy Sheriff W. W. King on yesterday served the defendants with notices in the above causes of action. The defendants are given noticee that the plaintiffs will move before his honor Oliver H. Allen, judge of this district, at his residence at Kinston, N. C., at 4 p. m., on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1897, for an order in the several causes restraining the defendants from drawing any part of the salaries, fees or emoluments as incumbents of their respective positions, or in lier thereof that the defendants be required to give good and sufficient bonds conditioned to repay the plainiffs such fees, emoluments or salaries as may be received by the defendants, if it shall finally be decided that the plaintiffs are entitled to the offices.

Mr. Meares expects to go over to Kinston on Thursday morning to make the motion before Judge Allen.

Captain Newcomb Dies From Sunstroke Florence, S. C., July 3.-Captain George B. Newcomb, roadmaster for the Northeastern Railroad Company, whose home is in this city, died today at Lanes, S. C., from sunstroke. Captain Newcomb was a clever, hightoned gentleman, and had scores of friends throughout the eastern section of the state. His remains were brought here this evening and prepared for burial. Tomorrow they will be carried to Petersburg, Va., for interment. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masons, Knights of Honor and several other secret societies. He leaves a widow and several children.

[The many Wilmington friends of Captain Newcomb will be greatly distressed to hear of his death. He was stationed at Wilmington many years and has efficiently served the Atlantic Coast Line most all his life. We learn that Captain Newcomb was out on the road with his crank car yesterday and that he arrived at Lanes overheated, and died at 3 p. m. General regret at his death is expressed by the Coast Line officials, who esteemed him very highly.-Messenger.]

### Sudden Death

Chauncey Armstrong, a young colored man about 18 years old, who resides at Seventh and Bladen streets, took suddenly ill with cramp last night about 8 o'clock and died in half an

Coroner Jacobs was notified, and upon investigation he decided that it was not necessary to hold an inquest. He ascertained that Armstrong, who was a man of previous good health, drank copiously of ice lemonade all day yesterday, and it is believed that, owing to the heated condition of his stomach, this caused his death.

The State Line Sunday School Chatauqua. (Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Fair Bluff, N. C., July 3. The State Line Sunday school Chautauqua, which meets at Fair Biuff, N. C., July 11th, and continues one week, promises to be one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held in this section of the state. Several distinguished speakers from both states have promised to be present. The music will be under the direction of Professor J. H. Ruebush, of Dayton, Va., one of the most distinguished musicians of this country.

The Lumberton Orchestra, one of the best in the state, is also expected to be present. The well known firm of Ludden & Bates, through their enterprising agent, Rev. J. A. Smith, has kindly consented to furnish the Chautaugua one of their best Mathusek pianos. The opening sermon will be preached Sunday, the 11th inst., by Rev. John E. White, of Raleigh.

Tickets will be sold at reduced rates o persons wishing to attend the Chau-N. D. J.

For the Katherine Kanedy Home The Benevolent Society gratefully acknowledges having received contributions from the following friends dur-

ing the past month:

Two boxes of soap, from a popular druggist; a handsome parlor organ Fannie Wilder; Mrs. R. J. Bunting, five packages; twenty-three packages from the Ladies' Aid Society, of St. Andrews' church; Mrs. Lizzie Muse, of Durham, money; Colonel John L. Cantwell, money; one load of wood from Mrs. James F. Post, Jr.; five packages weekly from Mr. John F. Garrell and Mr. Wm. Hays, Jr.; Colonel Roger Moore, vegetables weekly; contributions from Bishop A. W. Watson, Mrs. R. W. Hicks, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Dr. Carmichael, Mrs. Roger Moore, Mrs. Amy Harlowe, Mrs. Mary Mahn, Mrs. A. Lynch, Miss Maggie Hankins, Mrs. W. R. French, Mrs. George R. Bate, Mrs.

Phil. Pearsall We are very grateful to every one who helps to support this institution. Visitors are welcome at all times, and information on all points is given cheer-

We need ice tickets very much, and feel sure that the suggestion will meet with a ready response from those who know what a necessity, as well as luxury, ice is in this intensely hot THE SOCIETY.

The Controversy Over the City Offices How Jupitor Compares With Other Heav enly Bodies

TOTAL STREET

(Chicago Chronicle.) In point of brilliancy Jupiter has only

one competitor and superior among the starry hosts, and that is Venus. It reached its point of opposition to the sun February 23rd, and now rises in the early evening and will continue to be an evening star until the middle of August. On September 13th it will reach its point of superior conjunction. At that date it will be 575,000,000 miles 400,000,000 miles.

Jupiter requires about twelve years to make a journey around the sun. Therefore, if an old gentleman here on earth had lived in Jupiter he would be a youth of six summers. It is a law governing the planets in their annual journey that the longer the journey the more deliberate their gait. Thus Mercury has the shortest journey, but it is a rustler, averaging more than twentyfive miles a second. Our earth, with a longer trip, slackens her speed to about nineteen miles a second. Jupiter, with his long voyage before him, takes a gait of eight miles a second; Neptune, with an annual journey of more than 8,000,000 miles before him, as if realizing the necessity of husbanding his strength, gets down to a gait of three and a half miles a second.

Very appropriately Jupiter is known as the giant planet. It is larger than all the other planets combined. Its equatorial diameter is a little more than 88,000 miles. It is far more flattended at the poles than our earth. The equatorial and polar diameter of the atter varies only twenty-six miles, while the variation of Jupiter is 5,000 miles. As its diameter is eleven times that of our earth, its relative size is found by cubing eleven, which gives

While Jupiter is so sluggish and so much slower than the earth in its motion on its yearly journey, yet in a contest of speed in daily motion on its axis, it makes the earth hide its head. It makes the rotation in ten hours. A point on its equator will travel a mile, while a point on our equator will go about eighty yards. If a point on our equator should move with such a veocity, there would be only about thirty minutes from sunrise to sunset. But there would be no one in the region of our equator to see the sun rise or set. Everything movable in that region would be hurled off into space by centrifugal force.

Although in size Jupiter is four hundred times larger, yet in relative density it is only one-fourth that of our earth. In volume it would make 1,400 earths; but to make them as dense as our earth, we should have a little more than three hundred. This lack of density on the part of Jupiter is what we might expect from the nebular hypothesis. As a rule, the density of planets increases as their distance from the sun decreases. Though the relative density of Jupiter is so much less than that of the earth, yet because of its regular mass the attractive force for bodies on its surface is far greater than on our earth. Thus, if a girl of 16 should weigh one hundred pounds here, if transferred to Jupiter she would draw the scales at 260 pounds. How we ascertain the comparative weight of a body on the surface of Jupiter. Gravity or weight is directly according to the mass, and inversely as the square of the distance. The distance in such a calculation is the distance from the surface to the centre of the planet. The mass of Jupiter is 316 times that of the earth. From this alone a body would weigh 316 times as much on the surface of Jupiter as on the earth. But the matter of distance changes this very materially. From surface to centre Jupiter is eleven times greater than our earth. The square of this gives us 121. Here, you see, the earth has the decided advantage. If distance alone be considered an object on our earth would weigh 126 times more than on Jupiter. We obtain the relative surface gravity by dividing, which gives us about 22-3 in favor of Jupiter.

He Put Himself in Another's Place The member of congress from-I won't say where -is the kindest hearted fellow alive. He was going very late a few nights ago, he says, when he met a young man whom he knows.

The young man was hopelessly drunk. The congressman happened to know where he lived, and kindly guided him home. A light was burning in an upper window of the house, and the congressman had no sooner pulled the bell than the door was flung open and a tall and vigorous woman appeared. She said not a word, but she grabbed the intoxicated young man by the collar and gave him a shaking that fairly loosened his teeth in their sockets. Into the hall she shook him and slammed the door. The congressman was descending the steps when the door opened again and his friend flew out as if flung from a catapult. He landed at the foot of the stairs and the congressman picked him up. He was very much frightened and he was almost sober. He managed to gasp out:

"We don't live here. We-we moved ast week." That's all the congressman's story, but I think the really interesting thing would be to know what happened to the man who does live there.-Wash-

# Goat Skins and Morocco

ington Post.

You cannot strengthen an infant by with-holding or diluting its food. You cannot "foster" an industry by increasing the cost of its material.

This is a simple truth which the senate Finance Committee ignores in its proposed duty on goat skins for the manufacture of morocco. For such a tax there is absolutely no excuse, nor, so far as we have been able to learn, any demand. There are no goat skins produced in the United States. There is no substitute for goat skins produced here. If they were shut out utterly we should simply have to get them in the shape of the finished product, morocco, which is now made here in large quantities, not only for the American market, but for export. No rival industry is helped by this tax. That would be an unjustifiable use of though it is common enough. But it cannot be done. There is no such industry. The tax is simply a wanton, cruel, senseless injury to an American manufacture employing a large num-

ber of workmen and workwomen. We do not know the motive of the senate committee. Very likely it is so ignorant that it thinks the tax on goat skins will help American tanners: but it won't. The proposed tax is as silly as it is mischievous.-New York Times. We cannot control the evil tongues of others; but a good life enables us to disregard them .- Cato.

Made Trans Pay Fell Titl Alf. Burkholder, who, in addition to his duties of refereeing all Indian out. Peculiarity of Colored People Not weneral breaks which occur within any number of hundred miles of the Black Hills country, also sends to eastern newsemanate from that region, says The Chicago Record, tells the following

tale of thrift: "Jed Carlton, of Carlton & Lord's comedians, while sauntering about the office of a Yankton newspaper a few days ago, had his attention attracted to a large map of the United States. He gazed at it searchingly for a moment, and placing his finger upon the southern border of Arizona, traced along the map until the right digit rested on the dos marked Nogales.

" There she is, by gum, said he to a reporter. 'Just across the street from where my finger rests is Mexico. Nogales is a decidedly torrid municipality. The authorities there owe me \$60, but I presume I shall never collect it. They made me pay \$2 poll tax for every member of my company before I had been in the town twenty-four hours or in the state ten days. It was western justice, with all the flounces and furbelows, and it is needless to say that I'll be missed from Nogales forever. I went there from Benson, Arizona, three years ago, and just before show time I was standing on the street. A man approached me and asked:

'Have you paid your poll tax?' " 'Poll which?' asked I.

" 'Poll tax,' said he. "'Polecats,' I remarked, in a stage

whisper. 'Nary a one. Poll tax,' he replied, in a stage coach vernacular appropriate to the altitude.

"'How much?' asked I.

making them pay poll tax.

"'Two dollars,' he responded. "Then I tried to bluff him, and told him I had paid.

"'Lemme see yer receipt,' he said. "And there I was. Well, the upshot of the whole matter was, he went to every member of the company and demanded poll tax. I told them not to pay; that I would stand them a law suit on the issue. I hired a lawyer; the case was tried and decided against me. It cost me exactly \$60. I told the justice that pretty soon they would be grabbing men off passing trains and

"'Well,' he remarked, in tones as chilly as though he was full of cracked ice and salt, 'we kin do it if we wanter.' "

### Mexico and the United States

The people of Mexico appear to be happy and prosperous, and they seem to think that in their exemption from political turmoil and strife they have a great blessing. The Mexican Herald, published at the Capital, says that there is, happily, no politics to write about. Partisanship, we are assured, lies dead, factions are dumb, the people are all patriotic and are addresng themselves to the improvement of their fortunes. All this is made possible by the fact that "a business-like administration is attending strictly to business and working for the good of Mexico and all of Mexico. Gen. Diaz takes an impartial interest in the affairs of the whole country. He has said he would like to live fifty years to see the Mexico of the future. We all wish that he might, for it will be his great monument, a modernized, prosperous, and contented nation."

That condition is quite beyond the conception of the people of the United States. Mexico owes her progress, serenity, and good order to one man, President Diaz is virtually a dictator, and the best thing that can be said of the Mexican people is that they have had the good sense to recognize his superior ability and submit to his authority. We can heartily concur in all the praise that the Herald bestows on the wise and patriotic President. In the history of Mexico his name will ead all the rest. But, as we have said, the conditions leading up to and coexisting with the ascendancy of Gen. Diaz are quite beyond the conception of our people. We have never come upon a time when we needed any one man to save the government from chaos and the people from ruin. And when we have had a man in high station who seemed to think himself a superior being, foreordained to save the people from their follies, we have let him go into retirement .-Washington Post.

The Proposed State Havaii 1. It has the largest leper colony in

the world.

or ancestry.

2. Only 3,200 of its 109,000 inhabitants are enfranchised or have any civil rights. 3. Only men of wealth can be mem-

bers of the upper house of its legisla-

4. This upper house has the making of the president, and, contrary to the usage of every civilized country, has the absolute control of the purse 5. Its finances are in hopeless con-

fusion because the rich men who constitute the government refuse to tax themselves. 6. Ten-elevenths of its products are

sugar, raised on fifty-two plantations owned by about 100 men and worked by 50,000 coolies and semi-slaves. 7. Every great power in Europe and

Japan has refused flatly to even consider a proposition to annex the island. 8. The only hope of the present government is an annexation to the United States, which would thereby guarantee the ruling class in the lands it has stolen and give it fresh and larger opportunities for thieving.

9. There are less than 3,000 men, women and children of American birth

10. There are more than 35,000 Chinese and Japanese contract laborers, the only sort of labor that can be induced to work on the plantations.

11. The islands have reached the height of their possible development. There is little room for colonists and no opportunity for them, everything worth having has been gobbled up. 12. If the United States take the islands appropriation bills expending hundreds of millions will be rushed through congress. And all this money will be wasted.

# A Veteran's Experience.

The Courant, which has been here going on 133 years, has to admit that as a rule the first duty toward young men employed, whether taken from the legislative power of taxation, school or college, is to teach them to spell, and the next to teach them how to express themselves. Teaching them how to write was even harder, and just as necessary, until the advant of the divinely sent typewriter-the machine. But young men well up in history, in the classics, in modern languages, and, as occasionally happens, in the literature of their own language, will start in with a disregard of dictionaries and a vagueness of statement at which, after a short training, they themselves are amused and astor Why can't they learn it at th unlier educational institutions?-Hart . . ! Courant.

# ly Known

THEY DON'T SHEEZE

"It was Professor Schroeder of Louisville," volunteered a surgeon to a Star papers some of the oddest stories which reporter, "who first ventured the opinion that the negro never sneezed. The statement was made in reply to a question of Professor Gross, the famous Philadelphia surgeon, and in whose memory a statue was recently dedicated in this city. A smue passed around the listeners, and Professor Schroeder, observing that there was some doubt about his statement, reiterated it with some force. He then explained that while there were no structural arrangements about the breathing apparatus of the colored race that had been discovered which prevented him sneezing, was a fact that the colored man did not sneeze, though he could be made to sneeze by the use of snuffs, pepper, or other irritants. He had, he said, never made any experiments in that connection. He also said that his observation had been confined to colored people in the Southern States. Atmospheric or other conditions might exist elsewhere which might cause him to sneeze, but none existed naturally in the South. The debate on the subject occupied nearly an hour at a meeting of the International Surgical Association, which held a convention in the old Lincoln Hall some years ago. Since then. I have often spoken of it and asked my friends to notice, and though I have directed the attention of hundreds to the subject, I have yet to hear the first one say that they have ever heard a negro man or woman sneeze. By negro I mean a black man or woman. I believe that mulattoes sneeze occasionly, and the nearer they are to white the more frequently they sneeze, but even they are less sensitive to influences which produce sneezing than the people of the white race. It has been observed also that Indians sneeze very seldom, while Chinese sneeze 10 times as much, even, as the white race.-Washington Star.

### How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. . J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is takeen internally. acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free, Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

# Nature's Nervine and Rapid Restorative.

An unfailing cure for Diseases of the Digestive, Nervous and Generative Systems. A Tonic of rare efficacy for the old and young and of marked service for Students, Teachers, and all who are engaged in Brain work or close occupations.

## CURES

Tired Feelings, Depression, Muscular Weakness, Nervousness. Loss of Appetite, Palpitation of Heart, Restlessness. Hysteria. Nerve Weakness, General Discomfort, Alcholism, Excesses.

and that almost innumerable series of liseases and complications resulting rom any derangement of the Nervous system. Invaluable for weak women and nervous children.

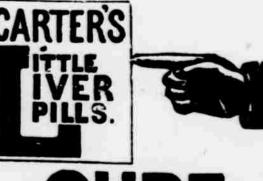
Dr. Cox's Steady Nerves, Braced System, Sound Rest. Nerve USING

Good Work, CONTAINS NO OPIATES OR DANGEROUS DRUGE

TO MAKE A HABIT. 50 Cents per Bottle;

If three bottles be ordered at one time, a copy of Oriole Cook Book will be included free. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS OR DIRECT OF US ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 50 CENTS.

Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co. BOLE PROPRIETORS. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. 4.



# Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci dent to a bilious state of the system, such as

Dizziness, Nausea. Drowsiness, Distress after sating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most semarkable success has been shown in curing GIVN

Beadache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

who suffer from this distressing comp but fortunately their goodness does not es here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

# is the bane of so many lives that here is where

we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and de not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; two for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.